

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AND CITY OF KINGSTON FROM FORT HENRY

The City of Kingston

FEW cities in Canada possess such a wealth of historical association as clings to the ancient City of Kingston. Famed in the military annals of British North America; for a brief period, the seat of Government of the United Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada; home of distinguished Canadian Statesmen; prominent in commerce, in shipping and in finance, and a leading educational centre of the Dominion, Kingston is justly proud of its past.

The location on the north shore of Lake Ontario, at its junction with the St. Lawrence and the Cataraqui Rivers, was early recognized by the government of New France as of the utmost strategic significance. The colonial governor, de Courcelles visited this spot in 1671 and reported its advantages to his successor, Count Frontenac. In July, 1673, Frontenac, with two gaily painted batteaux carrying guns, a hundred and twenty canoes, and a force of four hundred men, landed on the site of the present City of Kingston. Picturesque ceremony attended the meeting with the Indians, for it was the purpose of the French to establish a trading post and a

fort to command the fur trade of this region. While the natives were being regaled with food and varied gifts, Frontenac's officers and men were busily engaged in erecting a log fort on the site of the present Tête-de-pont barracks. Two years later this fort was replaced by a stone fortress, enclosed on the land side by ramparts and bastions of stone, and on the water side by wooden palisades. It's landward gate looked up the Cataraqui River.

The first commandant of the Fort was Robert La Salle, already famed as an explorer, to whom was granted a Seignory and special trading privileges. The first settlers were the men of La Salle's garrison, his canoe-men and assistants in the trade, and Iroquois whom he induced to settle near the fort and for whom he provided houses. Fort Frontenac became the base for his trading operations and for much of the exploration in the west with which his name is chiefly connected.

The Fort was a thorn in the flesh of the Iroquois tribes and of their allies, the English of New York, who jointly wished to control the fur trade of the western country. Frontenac was followed as governor by two incompetent succes-



COUNT FRONTENAC

sors and when, after the massacre of Lachine, and the terrorizing of the French settlements, the Iroquois demanded the destruction of the fort, the governor Denonville acceded to their request. Frontenac, who had been recalled to Canada in 1689, on hearing of this order sent immediately to have it countermanded. But it was too late. The fort had been set on fire; the cannon dumped into the river and the three ships employed by the French were sunk. The fort, however, was not completely destroyed and was occupied by the Iroquois.

Frontenac was impressed with the value of a fort at this place and determined, when opportunity arose, to have it rebuilt. This occurred in 1696. The new fort was larger and more imposing than the first. When completed it contained a mill, a bakery, a well, barracks for the men, a small chapel and officers' quarters. The post proved to be of the greatest importance in protecting the fur trade which came down Lake Ontario and in restraining the Iroquois. It was occupied by a garrison, varying in size according to the attitude of the natives, and gradually there grew up a small civilian settlement around it composed of people interested in the fur trade and in providing supplies for the soldiers.

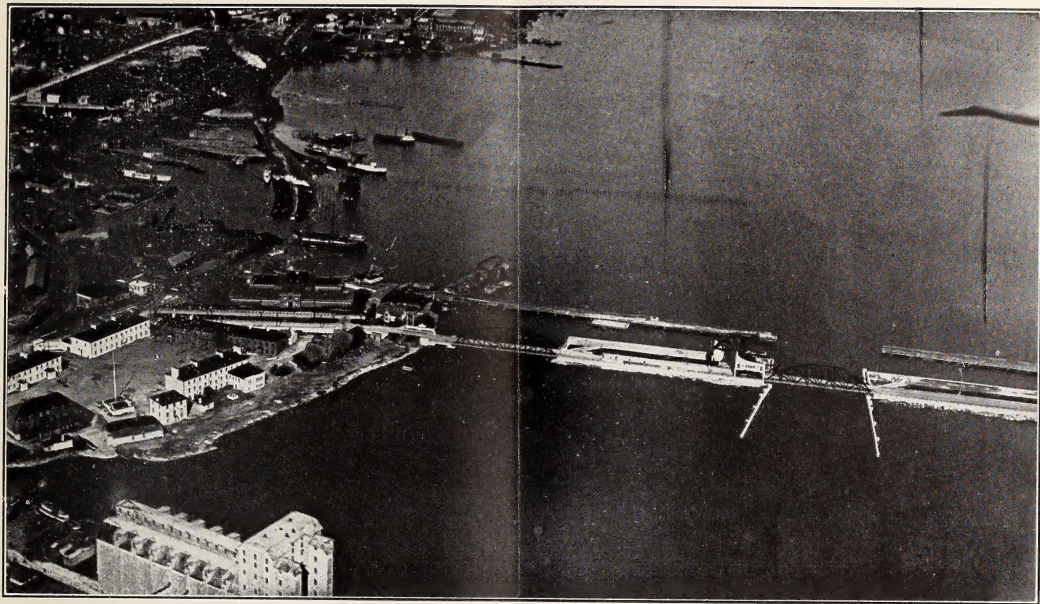
WAR

Gradually, however, the outposts of English trade and settlement began to close in on the Empire of France in North America. In 1713 France was obliged to surrender Acadia to England and in 1745 Louisburg was captured by a force recruited chiefly from New England, although it was restored three years later. By 1755 it had become apparent that the North American continent was too small for the empires of France and Britain. In these circumstances the line of French fortifications along the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes became of supreme importance. If France could hold this line of defence she could maintain her valuable trade with the interior of the continent and, possibly, offer successful resistance to the aggressions of the British.

By 1755 the rival states had come to grips. General Braddock failed in his attack on the French Fort Duquesne. Governor Shirley was entrusted with the command of an expedition against Niagara and intended using Oswego—across the lake from Fort Frontenac—as his base. Owing to the fact that the French had greatly increased their force at Fort Frontenac he decided it was unsafe to leave Oswego and Niagara, for the time being, escaped.



OLD FORTIFICATIONS ON POINT FREDERICK, SHOWING ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE IN BACKGROUND



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF KINGSTON HARBOUR, LOOKING NORTH

In the lower left hand quarter of this view appears the stone buildings of Tete du Pont Barracks, situated at the western extremity of La Salle Causeway. Here Fort Frontenac was built in 1673.

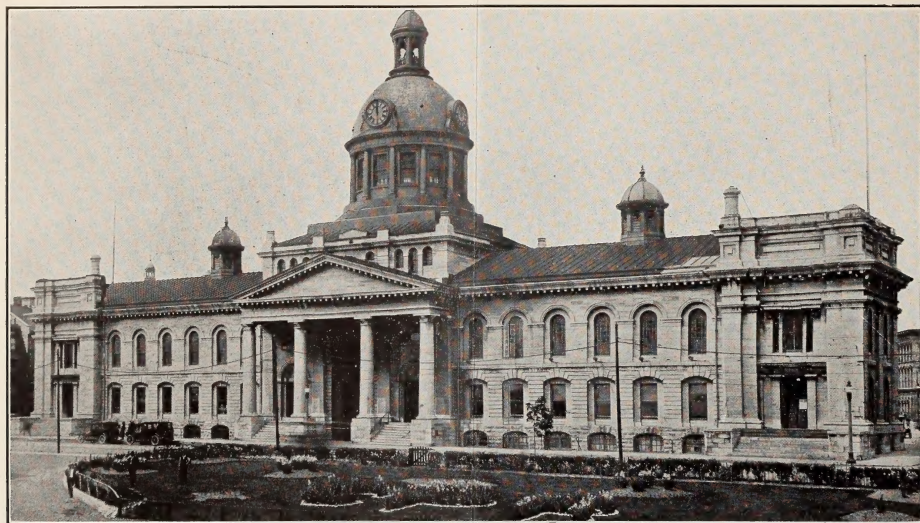
The importance of maintaining communications on Lake Ontario had now been demonstrated. In 1756, Montcalm, the commander of the French troops, determined to attack the English fort at Oswego, with Fort Frontenac as his base. He arrived here on July 29th, 1756, and immediately began making preparations for the attack. Within less than two weeks he had surrounded the fort at Oswego with a force of 3000 men amply supplied with guns and stores. The defending force numbered 1800 men and after a brief siege was obliged to surrender. The French took 1600 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and provisions. Montcalm led his victorious army and the elated natives back to Fort Frontenac and without delay left for Montreal. Later in the year a detachment of Indian allies of the French left Fort Frontenac for a raid on some small English forts in the Mohawk Valley and returned with 150 prisoners and valuable spoils.

THE STORMING OF FORT FRONTENAC

In the summer of 1758 the English under General Abercrombie pressed the attack against the French forts in the Lake Champlain area; the French then withdrew the greater part of the garrison from Fort Frontenac to aid Montcalm at Lake Champlain. Abercrombie's attack failed



TETE DU PONT BARRACKS GATE



CITY BUILDINGS, KINGSTON, ONTARIO

but because of the reduction of the force at Fort Frontenac the English thought that a movement against that post might succeed. The expedition was entrusted to Colonel John Bradstreet who had with him 3000 men and 11 guns. On August 25th, 1758, he landed his force about a mile from the fort and began preparations for a siege. The garrison of the fort had been reduced to 120 soldiers and 40 Indians under the command of a brave officer De Noyan. Although the French had more guns than the English they did not have enough men to use them effectively. On the morning of the 27th Bradstreet had established himself in an old entrenchment, afterwards the site of the Market Battery in front of the present City Hall, and opened fire on the fort. Although De Noyan was "as brave as a lion" he and his men could not withstand the heavy cannonade of the English and found it necessary to surrender. The capitulation provided that the ornaments and sacred vessels of the chapel might be taken with the garrison to Montreal.

With the surrender of the fort the English obtained possession of several armed vessels, a large quantity of naval stores, artillery and munitions intended for Fort Duquesne, and a large and valuable assortment of furs. The naval

stores and munitions were burned and likewise the vessels with the exception of two large brigs which were required to carry away the furs. The guns were turned on the walls and these were battered down to such an extent as to make them useless for defensive purposes. After the destruction of the fort, Bradstreet and his men returned to Oswego. In the following year Wolfe's victory on the Plains of Abraham settled the fate of Canada. The surrender of Montreal in 1760 carried with it the loss of the entire colony and there was now no longer need for a fortification at the site of old Fort Frontenac. Thus ended the first chapter in the history of Kingston.

There was an end now to the ancient rivalry of French and English for the friendship of the natives and for control of the fur trade. Montreal was the chief depot for the western trade, the fleets of batteaux setting out in the spring laden with merchandise and supplies and returning in the autumn with their cargoes of furs. The channel followed by the batteaux from the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario was on the south-eastern side of the river, some distance removed from Fort Frontenac. A different type of boat was used on the lake from that which carried cargoes up the river and it was necessary to

transfer goods from the batteaux to the lake boats. For that reason it was necessary to have a post situated on the main channel. For this purpose the British selected Carleton Island because of its more advantageous location and there constructed a fortified post. Wharves and store-houses were erected and there the transfer from river to lake boat was made. During the early years of the British occupation of Canada Fort Frontenac was virtually abandoned because it became unnecessary in the scheme of western trade.

THE COMING OF THE LOYALISTS

The second chapter in the history of Kingston is associated with the settlement of the United Empire Loyalists. Soon after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War a stream of Loyalists began to trickle into Canada and the authorities of government in England and in the colony were obliged to consider means for their settlement. One of the Loyalists who had been obliged to take refuge in New York was Captain Michael Grass, who for a brief period during the Seven Year's War had been a prisoner at Fort Frontenac. Sir Guy Carleton, former governor of Canada and now commander of the British forces at New York, sent for Grass to inquire regarding the country around Fort Frontenac, known also as Catarqui, an Indian name signifying a "clay bank rising out of the water." The report was favourable and Grass was asked to conduct a party of Loyalist settlers to Catarqui. Notices of the plan were published and a substantial number of prospective settlers of excellent quality soon indicated their wish to go to Canada. The party left New York by boat in the autumn of 1782 and, going by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, reached Sorel before winter set in. They were obliged to remain here during the winter. In the spring of 1783, the leaders of the party, accompanied by surveyors, set out for Catarqui. After exploring several miles of the water-front they decided to lay out a series of town lots immediately west of Fort Frontenac and a township for agricultural settlement immediately west of the town lots. On October 27th, 1783, John Collins, the Deputy Surveyor General, planted the first survey post placed officially in Upper Canada in the present roadway of West Street between King Street and the lake front. From this post extended the base line of the townships extending westward of Catarqui which the Loyalists were expected to occupy.

Captain Grass and his associates selected the first township, that nearest the projected town at Catarqui and gave it the name of Kingston, as evidence of their attachment to the crown. Grass himself selected the most easterly lot in the township fronting the lake, a lot which includes the present City Park and which was later sold to Captain Murney. The next lot was assigned to the Rev. John Stuart, the pioneer Church of England Missionary in the district.

After completing the survey of the township, Surveyor Collins laid out the town reservation in lots. This extended along the water front from Fort Frontenac to West Street—the boundary of Capt. Grass' township lot — and inland roughly to the present Bagot and Montreal Streets. The party then returned to Quebec and Sorel, where the immigrants were being kept, and spent the winter there. In the following spring the migration began in earnest and many settlers occupied lots in the township and the newly formed town. The name of the settlement was changed to "Kingstown" and then to Kingston, —a good English name which constantly reminded the new settlers of the reason for their migration.

With the settlement of the Loyalists in the townships west of Kingston, the newly established town naturally became an important market centre. The grain and other produce of the settlers was sent to Kingston for shipment down the St. Lawrence and the goods and merchandise they required came in through Kingston. A flourishing community had grown up at Carleton Island where several merchants were engaged in the trade with the upper lake country. Some of these merchants, including Richard Cartwright and Robert Macaulay, transferred their business to Kingston and came to the town to reside. Wholesale merchants in Montreal considered Kingston a desirable centre for the distribution of merchandise to the Loyalist pioneers and not a few of them established branch stores in the new town. The Montreal firm of Forsyth, Richardson & Co., sent a junior partner, Mr. Forsyth, to Kingston to open a branch of their business. The stone houses at the rear of the 'Golden Lion' block was built by this pioneer merchant. Mr. Macaulay, with great enterprise, had his residence at Carleton Island 'rafted' across the river to Kingston where it was rebuilt and remained until 1930 at the corner of Princess and Ontario Streets.

In 1788 Kingston was selected by Lord Dorchester, formerly Sir Guy Carleton, as a military



MURNEY REDOUBT

MUSEUM OF THE KINGSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

and naval centre. The present grounds of the Royal Military College were chosen as the site for the naval depot. Construction of the dockyard and stores, and of the building known as the Stone Frigate (now a part of the Royal Military College) was commenced in 1789. The Barracks of Fort Frontenac was repaired and troops again were quartered at the Fort.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UPPER CANADA

The regions recently settled by the Loyalists were still a part of the province of Quebec and were subject to French civil law as ordained by the Quebec Act of 1774. The British government now decided, however, that such an arrangement was not satisfactory and determined to create two separate provinces, Lower and Upper Canada. English-speaking settlers would predominate in the Upper Province and could introduce such institutions as they might desire. Each province was given a legislature composed of an elected Assembly and an appointed Council. Provision was made for the appointment of a lieutenant-governor for Upper Canada and for an Executive Council which should advise him on all important matters of policy. Kingston had hopes of being made the seat of government of the new province but in that she was disappointed as the choice fell on Newark, in the Niagara Peninsula which was considered more central. Newark enjoyed this distinction for a very brief period for, because of its proximity to the United States it was not considered safe and the seat of government was removed to York, now Toronto.

John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers during the Revolutionary War

was appointed lieutenant-governor of the province and came as far as Quebec in the autumn of 1791. In the summer following he set out for Newark and reached Kingston early in July. Here he met a quorum of the Executive Council of the province and in their presence took the oath of office on July 8th. The ceremony occurred in the 'place then used for divine service.' This was St. George's Church, then being erected but not completed, on the site of the present Whig-Standard Building where a bronze tablet commemorates the event. For the time, at least, Kingston had become the seat of government of the province. The councillors were sworn into office and several meetings of council were held. On the 16th a proclamation was issued dividing the province into electoral districts for the selection of members of the Legislative Assembly. There is no definite record of the place of meeting of this first Executive Council of Upper Canada. The 'Government House' of that day was located at the corner of the present King and Queen Streets and, according to a local tradition, the building in which the Council met was subsequently moved to Queen Street immediately below St. Paul's Church, where it still stands.

The new lieutenant-governor was accompanied by Lady Simcoe who kept a most interesting diary of the journey to Newark. She describes Kingston as "a small town of about fifty wooden houses and merchants' store-houses. Only one house is built of stone; it belongs to a merchant. There is a small garrison here and a number of shops . . . The situation of this place is entirely flat, and incapable of being rendered defensible, therefore, were its situation more



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE

In this old building on Queen Street, Governor Simcoe first met the Executive Council of Upper Canada in 1791.



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD
MONUMENT AND
ENTRANCE TO CITY PARK.

SIR GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK
MEMORIAL



central, it would still be unfit for the seat of Government." The town, however, continued to grow and two years later had a population of nearly four hundred. A crude road was built to Montreal and, in 1801, a highway connecting York and Kingston was completed by Asa Danforth. A court house and customs house were soon erected in the block where the custom's house now stands.

THE WAR OF 1812

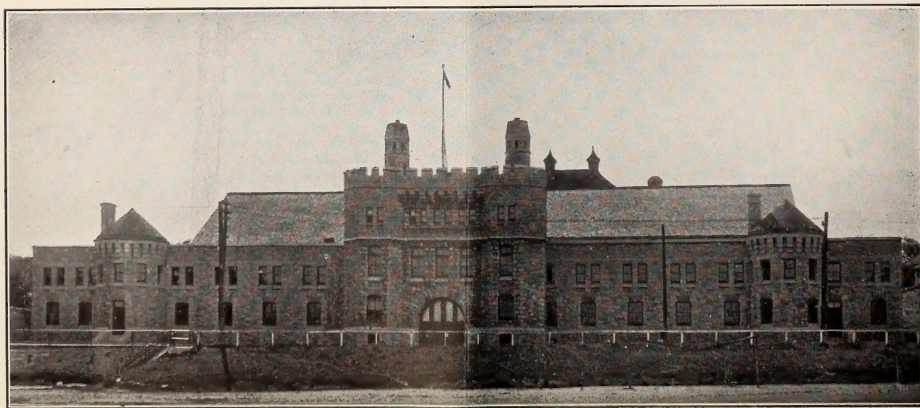
But soon the clouds of war darkened the horizon and the youthful colony found itself engaged in hostilities with the American republic. Kingston was of supreme strategic importance because control of water transport with Montreal was essential if supplies and munitions were to be sent to the force in Upper Canada. Brock's victory at Queenston Heights provided a breathing spell and by the spring of 1813 a creditable flotilla had been made ready under the command of Sir James Yeo. In addition to the barracks at Fort Frontenac, constructed partly of stone and partly of wood, fortifications were erected at Point Mississauga and at Point Murray (now Murney Point). A series of blockhouses were erected forming a semi-circle around the town; a blockhouse and battery were erected on Point Frederick; the trees were cut down on Point Henry by Capt. Visgar and his Voltigeurs; abatis were constructed and trenches were dug which afterwards grew into a sort of fort; two

rubble towers were erected. These defensive works, speedily constructed, were the first Fort Henry.

The United States possessed a naval base at Sackett's Harbour. General Prevost—the governor-in-chief of the colony with Sir James Yeo led a large expedition from Kingston in 1813 to capture Sackett's Harbour and thus secure control of water transport on Lake Ontario. Their operations seemed likely to succeed when Prevost, seemingly lacking in courage, ordered a retreat. The force returned to Kingston deeply humiliated and with the loss of 250 men killed, wounded or missing. No damage was done to Kingston during the war. The commander of the United States naval force on one occasion threatened Kingston but decided that to capture the town it would be necessary to take Point Henry, which, he thought, could be accomplished only from the landward side. American vessels, however, approached quite near and were fired on by guns stationed at Fort Henry and Fort Frederick. The fine schooner "Simcoe", commanded by a Kingston man, Capt. James Richardson, was brought to port by her gallant crew, but disabled. She was later sunk by a shot below her water line.

The importance of Kingston for purposes of defence had now been established and at the close of the war a barracks and fort were built on Point Henry. In 1820 the blockhouse and buildings on Point Frederick were destroyed by fire. The war had demonstrated, likewise, the neces-

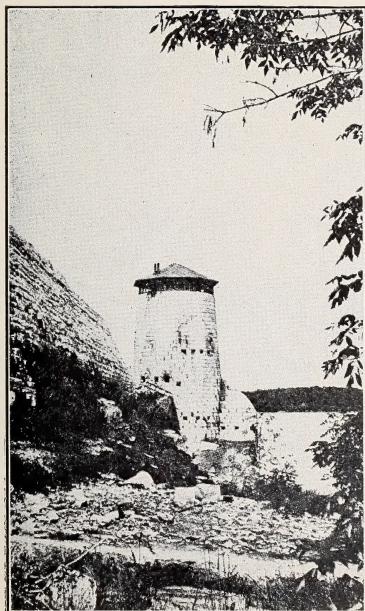
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KINGSTON ARMOURIES.



FORT HENRY, FROM ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE GROUNDS



EAST DITCH TOWER, FORT HENRY



INTERIOR VIEW OF OLD FORT HENRY

Fort Henry, located upon a commanding promontory overlooking Kingston harbour, having outlived its usefulness, is now deserted and its massive stone walls are slowly crumbling.

This picturesque fortification, with its impotent cannon frowning from its battlements, and its sombre moss-grown towers flanking the deep trenches that stretch out to the shores of Navy Bay, recalls the apprehensive days of a century ago and at the same time evidences the security now felt by the people of this district who no longer need such protection.

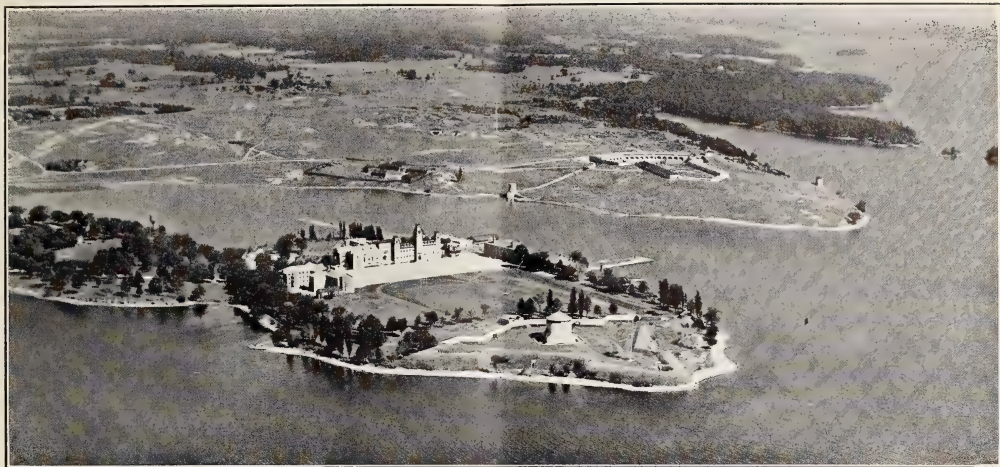
sity of securing an alternative and safer means of communication between Montreal and Kingston. This resulted in the decision to construct the Rideau Canal, connecting the waters of the Rideau River, flowing into the Ottawa with those of the Cataragui emptying into the St. Lawrence at Kingston. It now became necessary to erect a strong fortress for the protection of the western entrance to the Canal. To that end the present Fort Henry and its system of supporting Martello Towers were erected. Experience during the war had indicated that a hostile force in moving against it would attack from the land side. It was, therefore, built to resist attack from that direction and has given the impression of being defective in its openness to attack from the lake. The Fort as completed in 1832 was well adapted to its purpose with its two flanking Martello Towers and ditches which gave a covered way of approach to them. Competent judges have declared Fort Henry and its Martello Towers to be the finest specimens of masonry on the North American continent.

DAYS OF DEVELOPMENT

The town of Kingston continued to grow rapidly. The establishment of a naval and military centre brought a substantial number of people to it and provided it with medical services in the 'army doctors' much superior to that which otherwise would have been available. In 1810 its first newspaper, the Kingston Gazette, was founded and during the years 1813 to 1815 this was the only paper published in Upper Canada. A second paper, the Upper Canada Herald was established in 1819. The Kingston Chronicle was founded in 1819 and later became the Chronicle and News. The British Whig was founded in 1832 and was the first daily paper published in Upper Canada.



MEMORIAL ARCH, ENTRANCE TO R.M.C.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AND OLD FORT HENRY

Kingston soon added ship building to its industries and took a lead in the province. Many ships were built at Portsmouth and at Garden Island during the 1830's.

The town did not lack excitement during the period of the Rebellion of 1837. Although the strength of Mackenzie's party was chiefly in the vicinity of Toronto and westward, there were disaffected persons in Eastern Ontario and when these showed signs of causing trouble they were arrested and confined at Fort Henry. A body of misguided Americans under the leadership of Von Schultz, a man of real ability and of good education, crossed the St. Lawrence and, in the hope of aiding the insurgents, made an attack on a windmill near Prescott. The venture failed and Von Schultz with a hundred and sixty men were captured and brought to Kingston. The leader and several of his associates were tried and sentenced to death. Von Schultz, because of his rank of Colonel, was executed at Fort Henry whilst the others went to their doom at the Court House. The garrison at Kingston was employed to quell disturbances and many loyal citizens volunteered their aid to maintain order.

THE CAPITAL OF CANADA

The Union of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada which came as a consequence of the rebellion brought a new turn in the fortunes of Kingston. It was necessary to have a seat of government which would be central, and Lord Sydenham, the governor, selected Kingston. The town did not possess any hall which could accommodate the legislature of the united province but, fortunately, a hospital building—the central wing of the present General Hospital—had recent-



ALWINGTON HOUSE, KING STREET WEST, WHERE LORD SYDENHAM AND SIR CHARLES BAGOT LIVED AND DIED.

"SUGGESTED TOURS OF THE CITY"

WHAT TO SEE IN KINGSTON

PLACES OF INTEREST, HISTORICAL SIGHTS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC., SHOWING WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED AND HOW TO REACH THEM.

Numerical List of Places of Interest:

1. Chamber of Commerce.
2. La Salle Hotel.
3. R.M.C. & Museum.



"How to See Kingston" Follow the Red Arrow Tour—



Shipyard
Drydock.

Locomotive
Works.

Martello
Tower.

City Buildings
and U.S. Ferry
Dock

St. Mary's
Cathedral

1000 Island
Tour Docks

KINGSTON CITY



Stop at the Chamber of Commerce for Complete Information.



WATER FRONT

Lower Lakes
St. Lawrence
Terminals

Old Fort
Frontenac

La Salle
Causeway

Royal Military
College of Canada



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Numerical List of Places of Interest:

- ### Numerical List of Places of Interest:

0. St. Andrew's Church.
1. Queen St. Church.
2. Y.M.C.A.
3. Municipal Airport.
4. Regiopolis College.
5. Frontenac Floor & Wall Tile.
6. Dominion Webbing Co.
7. Robert Meek School.
8. U.S. Ferry.
9. Kingston Yacht Club.



ly been completed and was used for the sessions of the legislature. It was necessary, likewise, to secure a residence for the representative of the Crown. Some distance beyond the town, and overlooking the lake, a spacious residence had recently been completed by the Baron de Longueil. The character and excellent location of this residence commended it favourably and 'Alwington House,'—as it was called, became the residence of the governor. It was occupied in turn by Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot and Sir Charles Metcalfe. Residences were built for the governor's staff on King Street—the attractive group of stone buildings now known as Hale's cottages.'

Accommodation was required likewise for the members of parliament during the session of the Assembly and Council. Archdeacon Stuart, a son of the pioneer Missionary, had erected an extensive residence across an open field to the north of the Hospital this building—now the residence of the Principal of Queen's University and of certain professors,—became the abode of members of the legislature. Others found lodgings in the frame houses on George Street between the Hospital building and the lake.

The first session of the legislature of the United Provinces convened on June 14th, 1841, and lasted until Sept. 15th. During the course of the parliamentary session the governor, Lord Sydenham, had displayed signs of failing health. An unfortunate accident, a fall from his horse, caused injuries which, had he enjoyed normal health, would not have proved serious. His condition became worse gradually and he died on Sept. 19th. His body was laid at rest in St. George's Church where a tablet fittingly commemorates his great service to Canada.

His successor was Sir Charles Bagot — a nephew by marriage of the Duke of Wellington—who assumed the duties of his office in January, 1842. The second session of parliament was interrupted by changes in the ministry and the appeal for the new ministers for re-election. In November, 1842, the governor was suddenly stricken by a serious illness. Although he was given leave of absence to return to England, he was unable to take advantage of it and passed away at Alwington on March 30th, 1843.

The death of two governors within such a brief period caused great gloom in Kingston.

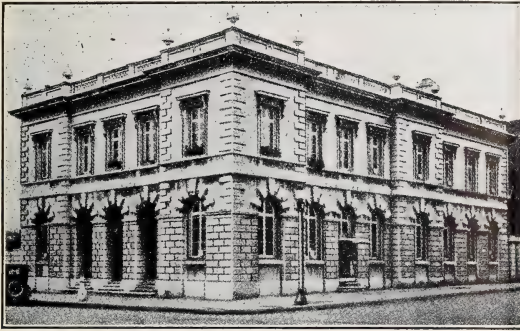
Apart from these unfortunate events the town had just reason for its depression. Many of the members of the legislature were not satisfied with the facilities existing in Kingston for a seat of government. The accommodation for members was not considered adequate and the town acquired the reputation of being unhealthy. During the course of the second session of the legislature a resolution was passed to the effect that Kingston should not be the seat of government.

The third governor of the United Province, Sir Charles Metcalfe, had arrived at the time of the death of his predecessor and immediately assumed office. The third session of the legislature was held at Kingston in the autumn of 1843, and it was then decided definitely to remove the seat of government to Montreal. While the city had been greatly honoured in its selection as capital, its experience had not been wholly happy. The death of two governors, much beloved personally, was not easily forgotten. With the selection of the town as the seat of government property had suddenly increased in value, and, with the loss of the capital, it declined with even greater rapidity to the disadvantage of many of the townspeople.

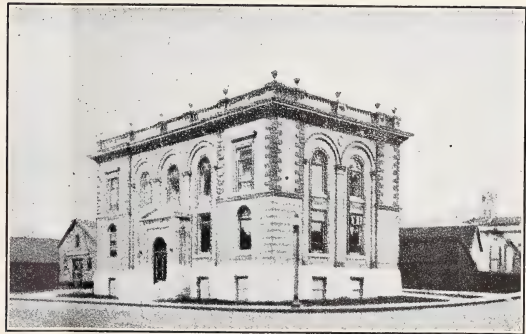
The Murney Reboubt, the last of the Martello Towers built for the protection of Kingston



LORD SYDENHAM



POST OFFICE,
KINGSTON, ONT.



PUBLIC LIBRARY,
KINGSTON, ONT.

harbour, and the most westerly fortification of its kind, was completed by the Royal Engineers in 1846. It was built upon what was then known as Point Murray. It is now the museum of the Kingston Historical Society and the mecca of all visitors to Kingston. The small park surrounding it is now known as Macdonald Park, called after the late Sir John A. Macdonald. In this park is a beautiful cenotaph erected by the I.O.D.E. to the memory of the men and women of Kingston who fell in the Great War.

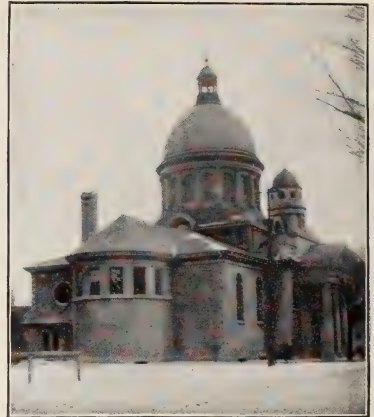
In 1836, a young man, who had been born in Scotland and had come with his parents to Canada as a child, educated at the Kingston Grammar

School and recently called to the bar at the age of twenty-one, began the practice of his profession in the old law offices, still in use, on Clarence Street. He was John Alexander Macdonald, who was to become Prime Minister of Canada, to receive knighthood at the hands of his sovereign and to be made a member of the Privy Council. Two other young men, also destined to become figures in the political life of Canada and "Fathers of Confederation," came to him as law students. Oliver Mowat and Alexander Campbell. They too, received knighthood and Sir Oliver Mowat was a noted Premier of Ontario. ~

Kingston, the City of beautiful Churches—Four of them are shown here.



ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL



SYDENHAM STREET UNITED CHURCH.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AND PART OF KINGSTON

AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

The handsome buildings of Kingston limestone, known as Queen's University, are the outcome of years of struggle for the cause of higher education. It was in 1841 that the college received its Royal Charter and the name of "Queen's College" with the "style and privileges of a university." Now all the faculties are represented and from Queen's have gone forth men and women graduates who have upheld the honor of their Alma Mater in many lands.

When the drums of the Empire played its men into action in 1914, Queen's undergraduates responded to the call and batteries and a battalion went overseas, where the men who won rugby

championships in Canada, showed the same courage and endurance in France and Flanders. A memorial chapel and a tablet in the Douglas Library have been erected to the memory of the graduates and undergraduates who gave their lives between 1914 and 1918.

Nine years after Queen's received her charter, the Regiopolis College was founded by the Roman Catholic Church in what is now the archdiocese of Kingston. Classes were originally held in the building at present used, much enlarged, as the Hotel Dieu Hospital. Now a handsome stone building, with adjoining buildings for the staff as a feature of the northern part of the city.



FRONT OF KINGSTON HALL (ARTS) QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY WITH TOWER
OF OLD ARTS BUILDING, NOW QUEEN'S THEOLOGICAL HALL.

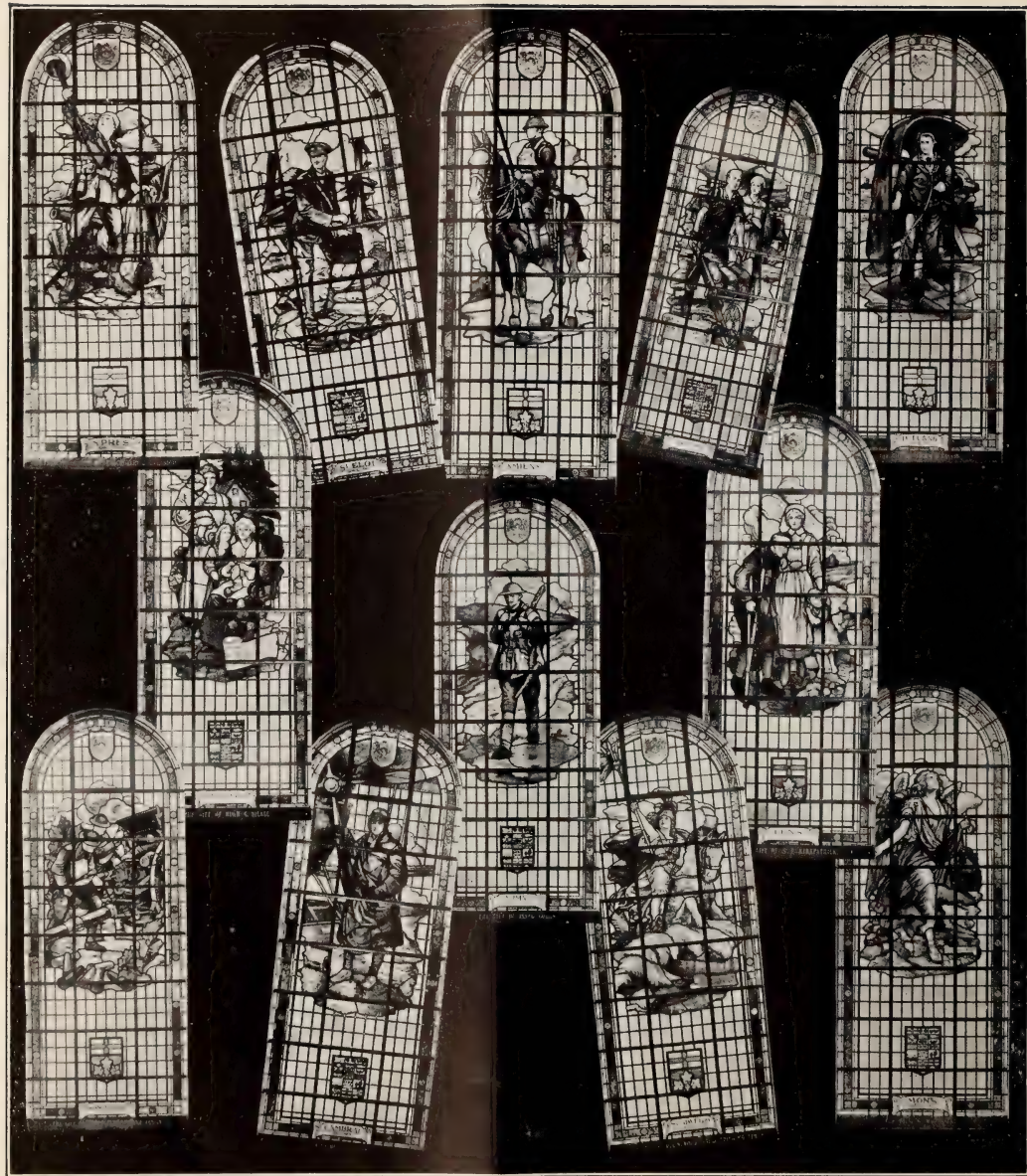


GRANT HALL, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, WITH ONTARIO HALL
AND DOUGLAS LIBRARY IN THE DISTANCE

In 1876, when Lord Dufferin was Governor General of Canada, it was decided to build the Royal Military College of Canada on Point Frederick, where already a Martello Tower stood on the site of a much older fortification. Here too was the building of yellow sandstone, completed about 1812 as a barracks and office for the staff of the Naval Dockyard established in 1788. Money was voted for a new frigate, which by the time the orders came through, was not needed. But more room for the 1,200 men employed at the dockyard was a necessity, so a frigate was built, but of stone. It was complete with quarter deck,

hammocks slung for sleeping, etc., and received the name, which it still bears, "H.M.S. Stone Frigate." It is now used for dormitories for the gentlemen cadets of R.M.C. The main building was soon erected and in 1878 Queen Victoria conferred the title of "Royal" upon the college and the Administrative Building was opened. The first class consisted of eighteen cadets, still known as "The Old Eighteen." There is now room for three hundred cadets and over two hundred registered in the last term.

(Continued on page 22)



MEMORIAL HALL WINDOWS, CITY BUILDINGS

Memorial Hall

Memorial Hall is dedicated to the two hundred and fifty eight Kingston men who paid the supreme sacrifice in the Great War and to those who were in the service either at

home or overseas. This Hall is cherished by the Kingston People and is open at all times to visitors.

Ypres, April, 1915

The cartoon from which this window was made is by Bernard Partridge and appeared in "Punch" shortly after the second battle of Ypres.

It was at the Battle of Ypres when the Germans for the first time used their deadly gases, and the Canadians by their unparalleled courage barred the way to Calais, and brought great honour not only to Canada, but to the British Empire.

St. Eloi, April, 1916

The subject of this window is the work of Colonel Nissen, a graduate of Queen's University, who was requested by the Mining and Metallurgical Society of London, England, to submit for their consideration a clay model from which a bronze was to be cast in memory of the members of that Society who made the supreme sacrifice.

Col. Nissen originated the Nissen Hut.

Amiens, Aug., 1918

This window was developed from photographs taken at the Riding Establishment of the Royal Military College, and is correct in every detail.

It was at the Battle of Amiens, August, 1918, when the Canadians, on the first day of the battle, advanced 14,000 yards in one day, the deepest penetration made in one day during the period of the war.

Somme, 1916

The subject is the work of McCausland Studios of Toronto, who furnished all the windows in the hall.

It was at the Battle of the Somme, September 15th, 1916, the tanks were first used in modern warfare.

Jutland, May 31, 1916

This window refers to the heroism of the British Midshipman.

At the Battle of Jutland the gun crew on one of the cruisers had all been killed, and after the engagement Jack Cornwell was found at his post mortally wounded. When he was asked why he did not leave his reply was typical of the British seaman: "I thought I might be wanted." He died from wounds shortly after the engagement.

His Mother was presented with his Victoria Cross.

Sanctuary Wood, 1916

This window, like the Somme window, is the work of the McCausland Studios and is in memory of the Wives who gave their Husbands, and the Mothers who gave their Sons. During the war over 110,000 families drew Separation Allowance, and 60,000 families were on the Patriotic Fund.

Vimy, April, 1917

The subject is from an official photograph of a "Tommy" walking back after having done his bit on that memorable 9th day of April, when the "Byng Boys" again made history for the British Empire, and demonstrated to the Germans that "Der Tag" was growing rapidly near.

The window is so true to the photo that some day some one will recognize the soldier.

Lens, August, 1917

The design for this window was taken from the publication known as "Queen Mary's Gift Book," but changes were made in order to have the soldier represent "The Canadian Tommy" and the nurse "A Canadian Nurse."

Two Thousand and Two Canadian Nursing Sisters served Overseas.

Lens was shell battered until it became a heap of ruins.

Passchendaele, 1917

This window was developed from photographs taken at the Royal Military College, and is correct in every detail. Anyone who took part in this terrible battle will never forget the ordeal through which he passed.

The Canadian operations at Passchendaele extended from October 26th to November 10th, and during that time men lived and ate and slept in mud, water and slime.

Cambrai, 1918

This window is from a photograph, taken in France, of a Canadian Airman, as he was ready to enter his machine. Approximately 13,000 Canadians served in the Royal Air Force.

The Battle of Cambrai began on September 27th, 1918, and on October 9th the Canadians, after heavy losses, took Cambrai and made large captures of men and materials.

Scapa Flow, Nov. 23, 1918

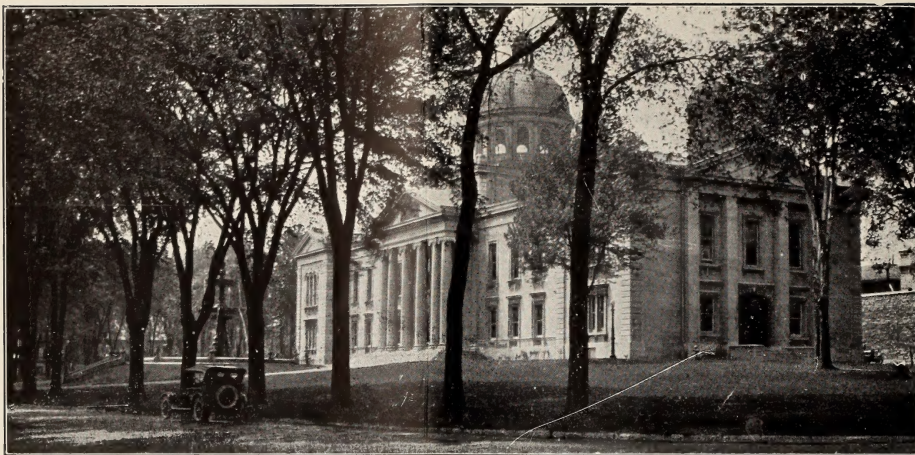
Scapa Flow, like Ypres, is from "Punch" and by Bernard Partridge. This window is in honour of the British Navy, and typifies the surrender of the German Fleet to the British.

The British Admiralty writes under date of August 15th, 1921, "That the German Fleet arrived at Rosyth on the 21st November, 1918, and was transferred to Scapa on the subsequent days."

Mons, Nov. 11th, 1918

This window, like Ypres and Scapa Flow, is by Bernard Partridge and from "Punch".

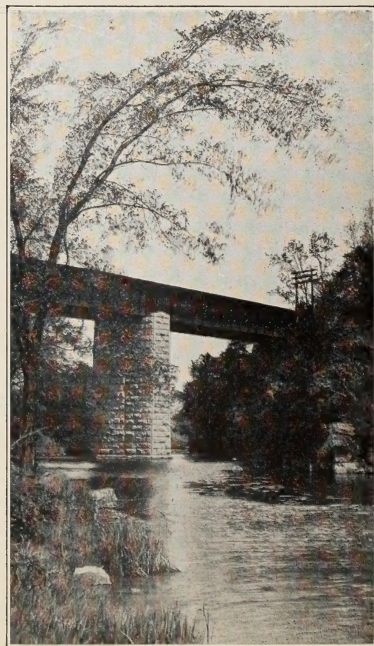
To the "Princess Pats," the first Canadian Regiment to enter the war, came the honour of being the first of the Allied Troops victoriously to re-enter Mons, the historic city where in 1914 the gallant British "Old Contemptibles" had first fought so desperately.



COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY OF FRONTENAC ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, KINGSTON

At the head of the staircase in Sir Arthur Currie Hall, is a beautiful marble statue of "Peace" presented to R.M.C. by the French Government, as a tribute to the part the graduates and undergraduates of the college played with the allied forces in the Great War, and at the main entrance to the grounds stands the Memorial Arch which commemorates the splendid military record of the college, both in the South African and in the Great War when 1,000 men who had worked and played at Point Frederick as cadets served under the flag of empire and 170 had made the supreme sacrifice.

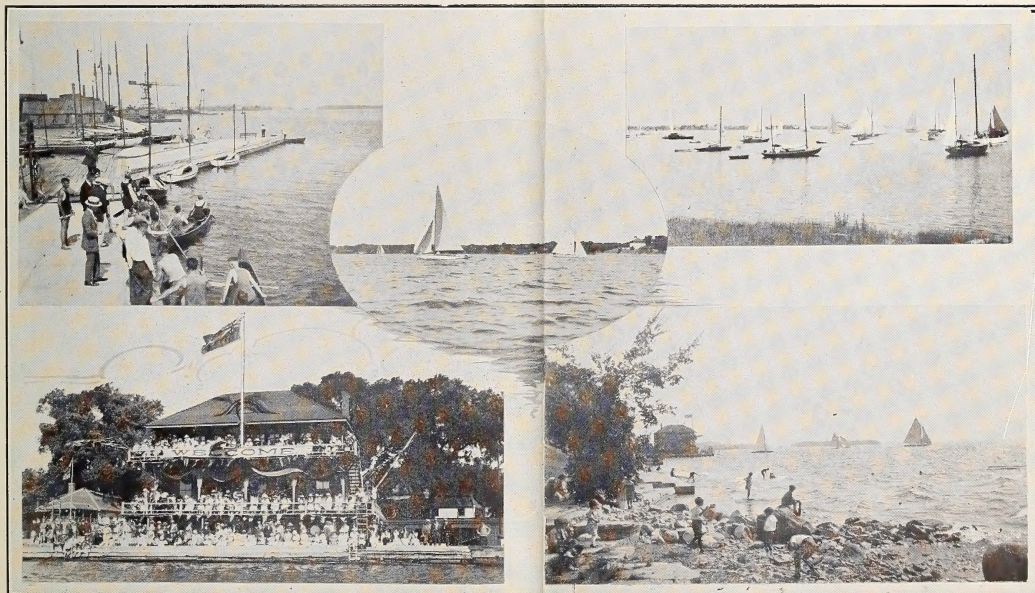
The City of Kingston is the County Town of Frontenac County, one of the most picturesque districts in the Dominion. So well watered is it that it has come to be known as the County of a Thousand Lakes. It offers alluring prospects to those who seek for natural beauty, invigorating air, or sport. Stretching north a distance of nearly one hundred miles it reaches an altitude of over one thousand feet at the summit of the great ridge that divides the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys.



AT KINGSTON MILLS



HOUSE OF THE CATARAQUI GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, LIMITED



KINGSTON YACHT CLUB AND HARBOUR VIEWS

Some Suggested Automobile Tours

Kingston to Cataraqui, past Harrowsmith, to Yarker, to Enterprise, to Tamworth, to Kaladar or Tweed, to Northbrooke, to Cloyne, to Bon Echo. Returning from Bon Echo to Cloyne, to Myers Cave, to Arden, to Mountain Grove, past Long Lake to Parham, to Tichborne, to Verona, to Harrowsmith, to Sydenham, to Kingston. Approximate distance, 200 miles.

Kingston, through Inverary, across Loughborough Lake, to Perth Road, to Bedford Mills, to Salem, to Fermoy, to Godfrey, to Verona, to Harrowsmith, to Sydenham, to Kingston. Approximate distance, 75 miles.

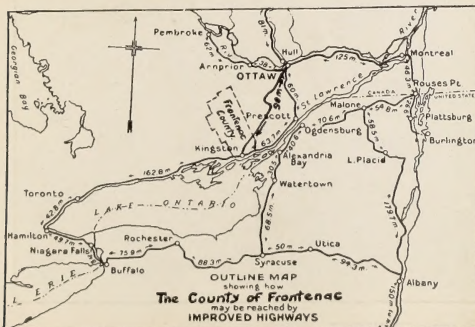
Kingston to Battersea, to Secley's Bay, to Kingston Mills or Barriefield, to Kingston. Approximate distance, 40 miles.

From Kingston via La Salle Causeway to Barriefield to Finger-board, returning middle road to Kingston Mills, to Kingston. 30 miles.

Kingston to Cataraqui, to Westbrooke, Collin's Bay, Bath Road, Kingston. Approximate distance, 12 miles.

Tichborne to Sharbot Lake, to Clarendon Station, to Ompah, to Plevna, to Myer's Cave, to Arden, to Mountain Grove, to Tichborne.

Kingston, Sunbury, Battersea, Inverary, Kingston 25 miles.

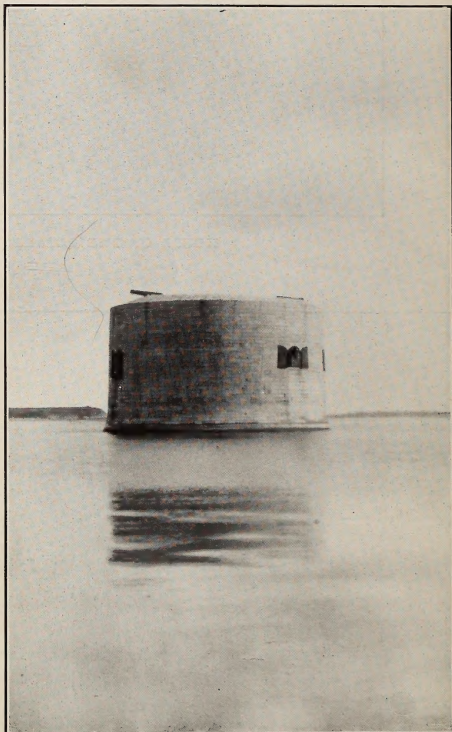


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HISTORIC, PICTURESQUE KINGSTON

ONTARIO, CANADA

Where Lake and Rivers Meet



At the Head of the 1000 Islands
of the St. Lawrence.

In the County of a Thousand Lakes.

ISSUED BY THE KINGSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.